



USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

# Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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Released: May 7, 2007  
Vol. 57, No. 18

## CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 6

### AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Most of the state experienced a good week for field activities, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. However, some southern portions of the state received heavy precipitation which kept farmers out of the fields for several days. Strong winds during the week made it difficult to spray. Some farmers were using rotary hoes to break up the crusted soils in emerging corn fields. Planting of corn made good progress and is now only 4 days behind average and 3 days behind last year. Planting of soybeans is 6 days behind the average pace and 3 days behind last year.

### FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 4.2 **days suitable for field work**. Forty-two percent of the intended **corn** acreage has been **planted** compared with 49 percent last year and 52 percent for the 5-year average. By area, 37 percent has been planted in the north, 51 percent the central region, and 37 percent in the south. Eight percent of the corn acreage has **emerged** compared with 15 percent last year and 17 percent for the 5-year average. Ten percent of the intended **soybean** acreage has been **planted** compared with 14 percent last year and 20 percent for the 5-year average.

Seventy-nine percent of the **winter wheat** acreage is **jointed** compared with 86 percent for last year and 89 percent for the 5-year average. Winter wheat **condition** is rated 37 percent good to excellent compared to 83 percent last year at this time.

Major activities during the week included: soil preparation, spraying herbicides, apply fertilizer, hauling manure and taking care of livestock.

### LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

**Pasture condition** is rated 10% excellent, 51% good, 33% fair, 6% poor, and 0% very poor. Livestock remain in mostly good condition. Hay supplies are running short in some areas.

### CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Percent				
Corn Planted	42	13	49	52
Corn Emerged	8	NA	15	17
Soybeans Planted	10	2	14	20
Winter Wheat Jointed	79	60	86	89
Winter Wheat Headed	10	NA	25	18

### CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Percent					
Pasture	0	6	33	51	10
Winter Wheat 2007	7	16	40	34	3
Winter Wheat 2006	0	3	14	62	21

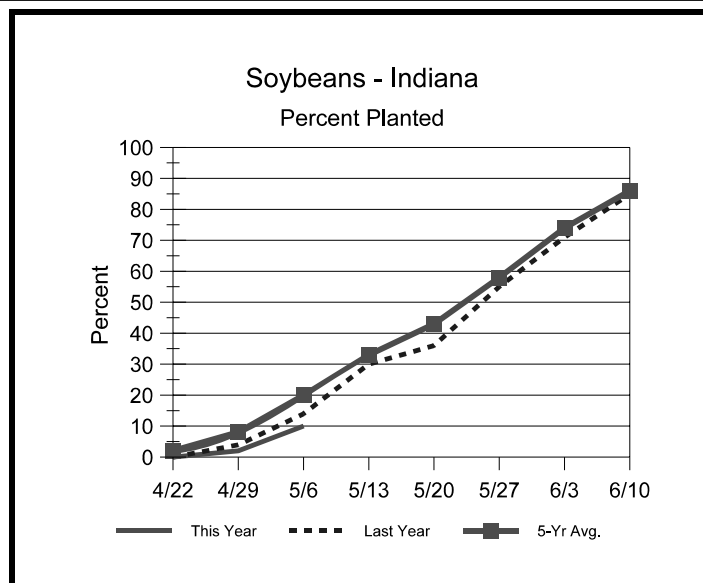
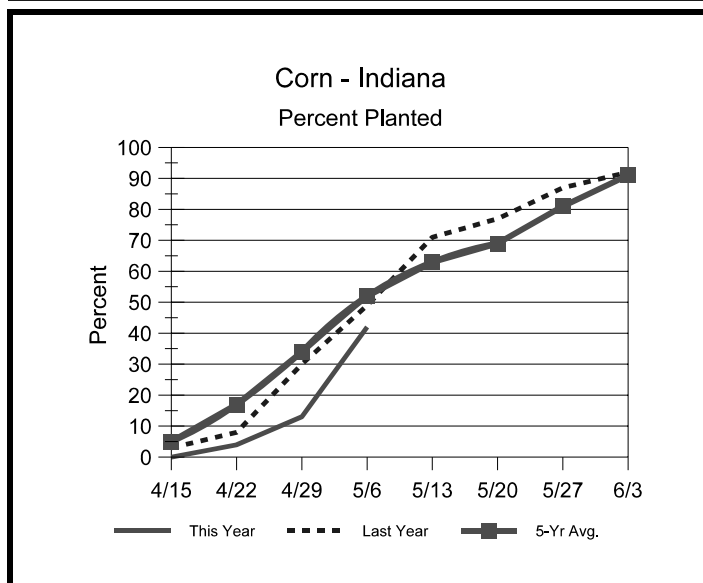
### SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Percent			
<b>Topsoil</b>			
Very Short	0	0	0
Short	1	0	3
Adequate	72	54	74
Surplus	27	46	23
<b>Subsoil</b>			
Very Short	0	0	1
Short	0	0	5
Adequate	79	67	76
Surplus	21	33	18
<b>Days Suitable</b>	4.2	2.9	3.2

### CONTACT INFORMATION

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# Crop Progress



## Other Agricultural Comments And News

### Hybrids Adjust to Delayed Planting Dates

Producers are delayed again in regard to planting due to the recent rainfall across all of Iowa. The optimum planting window for corn generally falls from April 15 to May 15 with yields quickly declining after that; see Corn Planting: Consider soil temperature and date for more information. Although producers are currently still within this optimum window, some are questioning whether longer season maturity hybrids should be swapped for shorter season hybrids. The quick answer is no.

Hybrids can respond to delayed planting dates. The time spent in vegetative and reproductive development will be greater or less depending on planting date and relative maturity of the hybrid. Two ways exist to examine hybrid response to planting dates, either by calendar date or growing degree day (GDD) accumulation; here calendar dates are discussed only.

Researchers studied the response of three hybrids with relative maturity ratings of 106, 111, and 115 across three planting dates. The research was published in 2002 by colleagues at Purdue University and The Ohio State University. Planting dates were defined as Early (generally April 25-May 10), Mid (generally May 20-June 1), and Late (generally June 10-15). Researchers measured the time required to reach a number of key developmental stages; here we will look at three primary times: (1) the total number of days from planting to silking (R1), (2) the total number of days from silking to physiological maturity (R6), and (3) the total number of days from planting to physiological maturity. The number of days within these categories provides clarity on how hybrids vary in their (1) vegetative

(V stages), (2) reproductive (R stages), and (3) complete development based on planting date.

A few interesting points were identified from the research. **First, as planting date was delayed, all hybrids shortened the time between planting and silking;** in other words, the time allotted to vegetative growth was reduced. Across the three hybrids, days from planting to silking were 75, 66, and 61, respectively, for Early, Mid, and Late planting dates. Although the exact number of days will differ based on the relative maturity of a hybrid (greater for longer season maturity, less for shorter season maturity), the downward trend was consistent for all three hybrids.

**Second,** the number of days between silking and physiological maturity varied by hybrid and planting date. But **all hybrids, when planted late, increased the number of days between silking and physiological maturity.** Across the three hybrids, days from silking to physiological maturity were 63, 66, and 68, respectively, for Early, Mid, and Late planting dates. Some hybrids, though, responded more than others. By looking at the individual hybrid response to each planting date, the researchers found that the longer season (115 RM) hybrid was more consistent in the time needed to go from R1 to R6; whereas the 106 and 111 RM hybrids responded to planting date with greater variation. The 115 RM hybrid only fluctuated by 1-2 days across all planting dates. Yet, as planting was delayed, the 106 and 111 RM hybrids took up to 5 days longer to go from R1 to R6

(Continued on Page 4)

# Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday May 6, 2007

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg 4 in Soil Temp	April 1, 2007 thru May 6, 2007				
								Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F	
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days		Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
<b>Northwest (1)</b>												
Chalmers_5W	88	45	64	+8	0.05	1		4.25	-0.16	11	196	+29
Francesville	86	48	64	+8	0.03	2		4.27	-0.10	12	184	+51
Valparaiso_AP_I	87	45	62	+8	0.13	2		3.04	-1.70	8	185	+61
Wanatah	88	44	61	+8	0.22	2	62	5.29	+0.76	11	158	+59
Winamac	86	48	63	+8	0.08	2	61	4.26	-0.11	11	183	+50
<b>North Central(2)</b>												
Plymouth	84	46	61	+5	0.21	2		5.27	+0.65	14	162	+18
South_Bend	85	48	63	+9	0.03	1		4.61	+0.15	12	194	+82
Young_America	87	47	63	+8	0.31	1		3.50	-0.69	9	205	+76
<b>Northeast (3)</b>												
Columbia_City	85	46	60	+7	0.42	3	55	3.70	-0.60	11	160	+63
Fort_Wayne	85	45	62	+7	0.14	2		3.70	-0.34	15	197	+77
<b>West Central(4)</b>												
Greencastle	86	43	65	+6	0.35	2		4.50	-0.10	12	230	+42
Perrysville	89	51	68	+11	0.02	2	65	3.55	-1.10	12	276	+119
Spencer_Ag	86	50	65	+9	0.29	3		5.24	+0.33	13	238	+75
Terre_Haute_AFB	86	55	67	+9	0.41	3		4.57	-0.19	12	286	+97
W_Lafayette_6NW	89	51	66	+10	0.00	0	65	4.26	-0.23	12	221	+87
<b>Central (5)</b>												
Eagle_Creek_AP	87	51	68	+10	0.00	0		4.24	-0.24	13	287	+109
Greenfield	87	50	65	+8	0.04	1		5.26	+0.38	18	239	+89
Indianapolis_AP	86	52	67	+9	0.04	1		3.84	-0.64	14	283	+105
Indianapolis_SE	85	50	65	+8	0.02	1		5.46	+0.85	15	239	+75
Tipton_Ag	85	46	64	+10	0.01	1	65	3.53	-1.14	12	204	+92
<b>East Central(6)</b>												
Farmland	83	46	62	+8	0.12	2	60	4.71	+0.42	13	183	+78
New_Castle	85	47	63	+9	0.10	1		5.47	+0.54	11	216	+106
<b>Southwest (7)</b>												
Evansville	87	55	70	+9	1.27	3		4.89	-0.03	13	361	+82
Freelandville	86	55	68	+10	1.04	3		3.88	-0.93	12	310	+102
Shoals	88	48	67	+9	0.60	3		5.72	+0.64	13	286	+82
Stendal	90	52	70	+11	0.71	3		5.38	-0.05	14	377	+139
Vincennes_5NE	88	55	70	+11	0.86	4	66	4.05	-0.76	13	322	+114
<b>South Central(8)</b>												
Leavenworth	88	55	69	+10	0.92	4		6.40	+0.89	14	326	+116
Oolitic	84	45	66	+9	0.81	2	64	5.60	+0.70	13	264	+86
Tell_City	87	52	70	+10	0.91	2		5.51	-0.26	13	357	+106
<b>Southeast (9)</b>												
Brookville	89	49	66	+10	0.18	2		3.81	-0.91	13	283	+143
Greensburg	87	50	66	+9	0.05	2		5.00	+0.01	15	284	+118
Scottsburg	87	52	67	+8	1.39	3		7.48	+2.44	14	302	+92

DFN = Departure From Normal (Using 1961-90 Normals Period).

GDD = Growing Degree Days.

Precipitation (Rainfall or melted snow/ice) in inches.

Precipitation Days = Days with precip of .01 inch or more.

Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

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## Hybrids Adjust to Delayed Planting Dates (Continued)

compared to the Early planting. Therefore, the 115 RM hybrid was fairly consistent in the time needed to go from R1 to R6 and independent of planting date. The 106 and 111 RM hybrids, however, fluctuated more relative to planting date.

**Third, hybrids change the length of time from planting to silking more than the time from silking to physiological maturity.** In general, the reduction in time spent in vegetative growth outweighs the increased time spent in reproductive growth. Note the above data for hybrid response to Late versus Early plantings; time in vegetative growth was reduced by 14 days ( $75 - 61 = 14$ -day reduction for Late) whereas time in reproductive growth was increased by 5 days ( $68 - 63 = 5$ -day increase for Late). The summation of these values shows that the hybrids adjusted to the shorter growing season by a reduction of 9 days total ( $-14 + 5 = -9$  days). It is clear that hybrids compensate mostly by shortening the time necessary to reach silking when planting is delayed.

Although Iowa corn acres will be planted later than previous years, switching hybrids at this point is not needed. Hybrids can compensate for these later planting dates. Producers will obviously want to plant

longer season hybrids as soon as they can to allow for the longest growing season. Development and final yield of these hybrids will not be largely affected unless frost occurs especially early this fall.

Find other corn production information at the Iowa State University Extension Corn Production Web site. Submit comments and questions to [isucorn@iastate.edu](mailto:isucorn@iastate.edu).

For the full research paper: Nielsen, R.L., P.R. Thomison, G.A. Brown, A.L. Halter, J. Wells, and K.L. Wuethrich. 2002. Delayed planting effects on flowering and grain maturation of dent corn. *Agron. J.* 94:549-558.

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This article originally appeared on pages 130-131 of the IC-498 (8) -- April 30, 2007 issue by Lori Abendroth and Roger Elmore, Department of Agronomy, Iowa State University, Integrated Crop Management Newsletter. Updated 05/03/2007 - 1:30pm.

The INDIANA CROP & WEATHER REPORT (USPS 675-770), (ISSN 0442-817X) is issued weekly April through November by the USDA, NASS, Indiana Field Office, 1435 Win Hentschel Blvd, Suite 110, West Lafayette IN 47906-4145. Periodicals/Second Class postage paid at Lafayette IN. For information on subscribing, send request to above address. POSTMASTER: Send address change to the USDA, NASS, Indiana Field Office, 1435 Win Hentschel Blvd, Suite 110, West Lafayette IN 47906-4145.